Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/09/21: CIA-RDP80-00809A000700010288-0 50X1-HUM CONFIDENTIAL CONFIDENTIAL CLASSIFICATION REPORT CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY INFORMATION FROM FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OF RADIO BROADCASTS CD NO. DATE OF INFORMATION 1951 COUNTRY bulgar 18 Scientific - Biography SUBJECT Sociological - Education DATE DIST. 19 Sep 1951 HOW Weekly newspaper **PUBLISHED** NO. OF PAGES 2 WHERE Sofia **PUBLISHED** SUPPLEMENT TO THE 21 Jun 1951 **PUBLISHED**

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Bulgarie Nouvelle,

BIOGRAPHY OF DIMITROV PRIZE WINNER GEORGI NADZHAKOV

Georgi Nadzhakov, Dimitrov Prize winner, was born in 1896 in Dupnitsa, now Stanke Dimitrov, into a family which employed a few workmen. After having obtained his university diploms in 1920, he entered the Faculty of Sciences as an instructor of experimental physics. In 1925, he went to Paris to specialize and to work in the laboratory of the great progressive intellectual, Paul Langevin. His bonds with the group of Langevin's collaborators and disciples, including the physicist Frederic Joliot Curie, date back to this period.

From 1945 to the present, Professor Nadzhakov has been Dean of the Faculty of Sciences and, afterwards, Rector of the University of Sofia.

In 1945, he was elected a member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

"Since 1946, he has been its vice-president. He participates more and more in the public life of the country and now holds several honorary positions: president of the Society for the UN in Bulgaria, president of the Bulgarian National Committee for Peace, etc.

Professor Nadzhakov s scientific work is vast; it includes dozens of publications, studies, and articles.

According to Nadzhakov, after the liberation, the doors of the higher schools were opened to all the young people who, during the fascist period, were not able to continue their studies. The number of students, which was only 6,000-7,000 in 1944, increased to 32,000 during the school year 1947-1948. This large body of students imposed new and serious tasks upon university teaching.

Four faculties of agricultural science were grouped into an Academy of Rural Economy which was given the name of Georgi Dimitrov. In 1950, the Faculty of Medicine was detached to become the "Vulko Chervenkov" Academy of Medicine, and the Faculty of Theology was placed under the administration of the Holy Synod of the Bulgarian Church.

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Among the most important tasks placed upon Bulgarian higher teaching by the 1948 law were those of creating specialists highly qualified in all fields of the national economy, administration, science, technical matters, arts, etc.; to diffuse scientific knowledge among the masses, to cooperate, in a word, in the development of the national economy and Bulgarian science in a socialist spirit.

The students are recruited from among the workers of from among the sons and daughters of workers. Fascists and other antidemocratic elements are not admitted.

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